

## HARDING WORRIES ARE LIKE THOSE OF OTHER PRESIDENTS

Encounters Right at the Start  
the Usual Murmurs of  
Public Criticism.

### SAWYER CASE TYPICAL.

Has to Resort to Roundabout  
Method in Securing Services  
of Physician.

By David Laurence.  
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Copyright, 1921).—President Harding has encountered a phase of official life that is perhaps little understood by the outside world, but which involves personal embarrassments and murmurs of criticism that make the problems of a Chief Executive worrisome from the start.

First is the peculiar situation surrounding the appointment of Dr. C. E. Sawyer as Brigadier General in the Army in order that he might serve as White House physician. Everybody in Washington has come to know in recent years how necessary it is that there be a physician at the White House, not merely to care for the President in the event of illness but to get to it the Chief Executive appointments his time between work and play so he will not suffer a physical breakdown.

### WANTED THE SERVICES OF HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

When President Harding was faced with the question, he wanted to retain the services of his family physician, but there was no way of attaching a private individual to the White House staff.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson was already in the United States Navy when Mr. Wilson appointed him and it was a simple matter to have him detailed as a naval physician to the President. The controversy over Dr. Grayson, however, had nothing to do with his selection as White House aide, but his promotion to the rank of Admiral. Republican Senators said it was wrong to give him the promotion since at that time there has been a change of feeling and the same Republican Senators voted to a man to confirm the nomination of Dr. Sawyer to be Brigadier General, even though the latter had previously not been an officer in the army at all. The Democratic Senators, feeling that the Grayson precedent was justified, could offer no objection.

But beneath it all is the fact that the President of the United States must resort to the roundabout process of appointing a man either to high rank in the army or navy to get the services of the physician he desires. Mr. Harding is not unmindful of the fact that there are army officers who served overseas feeling pretty blue nowadays because they have just been compelled to take the stars of the Brigadier General's rank from their shoulders and put on the insignia of lower rank.

### ALL THE FAULT LIES WITH CONGRESS.

But how else was Mr. Harding to get Dr. Sawyer on the White House staff except to make him a military or naval aide? The fault really lies in the failure of Congress to provide the White House with an appropriation for a physician to take care not only of the President but his household. The importance to the country of the life of its President is recognized in the appropriation made for Secret Service guards. The Government provides money for servants at the White House, but there is no attaché more important than the man who sees to it that the President is kept in good health.

Unquestionably there has been a great deal of sentimentality in the White House about appointing Dr. Sawyer to be a Brigadier General. It wasn't exactly known whether the Senate would confirm, whether there might not be a controversy similar to the Grayson episode. Then it was that somebody suggested the idea of broadening the activities of Dr. Sawyer and a statement was issued that he would take charge of a general reorganization of welfare bureaus in the Government, including the U. S. Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau and kindred organizations; but if the move was calculated to offset Senatorial criticism, it was unnecessary. On the other hand, it did stir up a controversy in an entirely unlooked for direction.

### CLASH BETWEEN TWO SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Dr. Sawyer is a homeopath, while the majority of the physicians in the army and navy and Public Health Service belong to the opposite school of medicine known as allopathy. The clash between these two schools of thought has been going on inside and outside the Government for years, and it is naturally a source of disappointment to the allopath to have a homeopath put in charge of any reorganization which affects them so vitally.

On top of this is the usual difficulty that is encountered in handling any questions of health supervision by the Government, namely the attitude of the Christian Science believers, who insist that the Government ought to keep hands off the health question and that no medical official should reign in Washington.

Brig. Gen. Sawyer will have his

## CLARA HAMON SOBS AS COURT IS TOLD STORY OF KILLING

"Never Had a Chance" Prosecutor  
Quotes Jake Hamon  
As Saying.

ARDMORE, Okla., March 11.—Clara Smith Hamon, on trial for the alleged murder of Jake L. Hamon, sobbed her head and sobbed to-day when the prosecution told the jury that Mr. Hamon, describing the shooting, said he "never had a chance. She shot me as I lay about like I am now."

Attorney General Freeling is beginning his statement to the jury, reading the information amended yesterday. The proof will show he said, that Jake L. Hamon came to Ardmore, in June, 1918, from Lawton. That the defendant became his stenographer. They began living together as husband and wife while Mrs. Hamon and her children continued to reside in Lawton.

"At one time Mrs. Hamon visited their rooms," he said, "and Hamon sent his wife away. Fortune smiled on Hamon. He became wealthy. Many trips were taken by Hamon and the defendant. He sent her to school; he educated her. The defendant was jealous of Mr. Hamon. They had quarrels, the usual result of affairs of the kind."

In 1917 Hamon called an officer to his apartment, because he wanted some papers. The officer found the defendant there with a revolver, but the officer secured the papers for Hamon.

"Mrs. Hamon, an exile, went to Chicago with her children. Later she returned to Ardmore with her little girl and visited her husband's apartment. She found the defendant there—and the defendant ran. She found a revolver on the chair, she found rings of the defendant in her husband's rooms. Mrs. Hamon left."

"Then Hamon became a political factor; he grew powerful. The estrangement between the defendant and Hamon started; he realized he must stop his way of living. He determined to quit the old life; he took his family back and join the church."

"Immediately after the November elections when Hamon was swept into power the defendant purchased a pistol at a hardware store in Oklahoma City. On Nov. 31 Hamon met some friends in his office."

"The phone rang. He tried to break off the communication. He took several drinks. About 8 o'clock he said he would be back soon. He never came back. He went across the street and entered the Randolph Hotel and went to his room."

"At 7 o'clock he went to the hotel lobby to talk over long distances. Freeling continued. He went to room 24, occupied by the defendant, and walked through the connecting door to his own room. He left the rooms later. Senator Carl Cook saw Hamon walking toward the Hardy Sanatorium."

"The proof will show Hamon told Dr. Hardy, in charge of the hospital, 'I am shot. Clara did it. I'm going to die.' We will prove that Hamon pleaded with Dr. Hardy 'For God's sake, never tell this—say it was an accident.' The defendant stayed in the Randolph Hotel that night. The next day she called on Hamon at the hospital for a few minutes. Frank Ketch, Hamon's business manager, then called on Hamon. Hamon asked Ketch not to tell that the defendant shot him. Ketch then ordered the defendant to leave town—never to come back. He gave her \$5,000 to leave."

"Before the defendant left Ketch said to her: 'You go—there's no chance for Jake to live.' The defendant showed no emotion."

"When the defendant came to Ardmore she was Clara Smith Hamon. Later she became Clara Smith Hamon. She married Frank Hamon, Jake Hamon's nephew, in 1917, and was divorced."

"The twelve men who will pass judgment on the case are for the most part young men. Four great heads are among them, three appear under thirty-five, while the others are in their forties. Most of the jurors live in Ardmore."

### SHOT AS HE EVADES ARREST.

Brooklyn Man Flees From Officer of P. C. C.

John Meserole, twenty-one, No. 567 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot in the thigh at Ninety-second Street and Galtling Place, Brooklyn, to-day while trying to escape following his arrest by Agent Gambro of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. A complaint against Meserole had been made by the father of a little girl living in the Fort Hamilton section. Agent Gambro found Meserole near the fort and after questioning him decided to arrest him. After starting for the station house the prisoner broke away and ran. Gambro shouted to him to halt and when the command was ignored the agent fired. Meserole, seriously wounded, was removed to Coney Island Hospital.

hands full with these problems, all because it was deemed necessary to make some further justification for his appointment to the army than the simple announcement that the President wanted a family physician on duty at the White House.

Some day Congress will provide for the place by statute, and the chances are that neither political party would object to such a proposal, for the health of the President is not a private but a public matter, and the demands of his job are such that no money can compensate for the energy and the vitality that is exhausted by the perplexities of the Presidential office.

NEGLECTED COLDS  
Once had to return home. This doctor's  
Medicine and your good health. Ad.

## FLAT RATE FOR GAS TO END IF MILLER TRANSIT PLAN WINS

Sliding Scale System Similar  
to Electric Companies'  
May Be Used.

A feature of the proposed Miller transit program, which has been completely submerged in the probable license it will grant the transit companies in the way of increasing fares, is the effect it will have upon the consumers of gas. The Miller Public Service Commission of three will have control not only over the traction systems of the State, but over the gas and electric companies and the telephone monopoly.

Corporate Counsel O'Brien has arranged to appeal the authorization to the Consolidated Gas Company to charge \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet to the United States Supreme Court. But if the Miller program goes through it is probable that the Consolidated and other gas companies will abandon all their long-standing tactics and go before the new commission with a request for permission to establish an entirely new standard of manufacturing and selling gas.

With the enlarged powers that the Miller program would give the commission the city would be bound hand and foot, according to persons interested who have given the gas aspect of the question close study. It would be necessary for the city authorities to keep close tabs on the cost of producing gas and periodically call for public hearings with the object of obtaining a readjustment of rates.

The Evening World is informed that the New York City gas companies plan—if the Miller Commission is appointed—to abandon the present flat rate system of selling gas and adopt a sliding scale system somewhat similar to that used by the Edison electric companies. It is also contemplated by the gas companies to abandon the present candle power standard and adopt the British thermal unit standard.

In other words, the gas companies desire to make the standard of gas one of heat rather than one of light. The present law requires the Consolidated Gas Company to furnish 22 candle power gas, which carries about 50 British thermal units.

It is claimed by the gas companies that less than 10 per cent. of the gas consumed in this city is burned in old-fashioned open flame burners. The bulk of the gas used in gas stoves and furnaces, gas logs and where used for lighting, in gas mantles.

It is contended by gas engineers that gas carrying 500 British thermal units is as good for heating purposes as the gas manufactured under the present standards, and that the reduction of candle power can be offset by the use of gas mantles. If the Miller plan goes through, it is a safe bet that the gas served New Yorkers will be dimmer and thinner.

Since the gas companies were authorized to charge \$1.50 per 1,000 feet, industrial plants using immense quantities of gas have been making plans to abandon the use of gas for heating purposes. The gas companies desire to keep this trade. They intend to ask the Miller commission to allow them to shade the rate to large consumers.

The household consumer, as usual, will be stuck for the highest rate the traffic will stand. If, as the gas companies claim as a matter of right, they are to be allowed to sell consumers at cost or less, the small consumer will have to make up the losses and on that basis it looks as though the \$1.50 rate or a higher rate may endure for some time to come.

### ALTAR OF LIBERTY PLAN IS SET BACK

Borough President Curran Opposes  
It—Mayor Says He Speaks  
Political Bunk.

An attempt at to-day's Estimate Board meeting to approve the erection in Madison Square Park of a permanent Altar of Liberty identical with the one which was erected to welcome the troops returning from the war was defeated by Manhattan Borough President Curran and Acting Comptroller Smith. The suggestion for immediate action on the project was contained in a letter from Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Permanent War Memorial Committee.

President Curran said: "Indecent haste is being displayed. Rodman Wanamaker and the Mayor are the only ones in favor of a permanent Altar of Liberty."

"Your remarks are unworthy of reply," retorted the Mayor. "They are the cheap political bunk you have always resorted to."

Acting Comptroller Smith sided with Curran.

"I hope that the people will be heard without delay on this insult to the memory of the men who died for their country in the World War," said Curran, "and I believe that there will be such an outcry against the Hyman scheme for a Hyman memorial that even Hyman will hesitate."

The matter was referred back to the Mayor's Committee on War Memorial.

## 16 NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE BY THE PRESIDENT

Ex-Congressman Esch and  
Mark W. Potter of New York  
on Commerce Board.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following nominations were made to-day by President Harding:

Former Representative Juan J. Esch, of Wisconsin, and Mark W. Potter, of New York, to be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Fred Morris Dearing, of Missouri, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Walter Lyon of Pittsburgh, to be United States Attorney for Western District of Pennsylvania.

William H. Joyce, of Los Angeles, Cal., recommended for membership on the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Thomas O. Marvin of Massachusetts to be a member of the Tariff Commission and William S. Culbertson of Kansas was recommended as a member of that commission.

Clarence C. Chase of New Mexico to be Collector of Customs for District No. 24.

Chaplain John Thomas Axton to be chief of Chaplains of the Army with the rank of Colonel.

Col. Gustave Laksh to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Ernest Lester Jones of Virginia to be Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Three Brigadier Generals in the Marine Corps were recommended to their present rank. They are: Smedley D. Butler, Logan Feland and Harry Lee.

Medical Director Edward R. Ruff was nominated to be Surgeon-General of the Navy. At the same time the President named Capt. Charles H. McVay Jr. to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Mr. Potter is now serving as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, having been nominated by President Wilson, but never confirmed by the Senate. He was co-author with Senator Cummings of Iowa, of the Transportation Act.

Mr. Dearing has been in the diplomatic service seventeen years, starting in 1904 as Second Secretary of Legation at Havana. Since then he has served at Peking, Madrid, London, Brussels and Petrograd and also has been Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs in the State Department.

Mr. Dearing was Counselor of the Embassy at Petrograd from July 17, 1916, to Nov. 17, 1916. He is named to the post which has been vacant since the appointment of William Phillips as Minister to the Netherlands two years ago.

William H. Keville of Massachusetts was nominated to be United States Marshal for the district of Massachusetts and the Senate immediately confirmed the nomination.

The nomination of D. R. Crisinger of Marion, Ohio, to be Comptroller of the Currency was confirmed. The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Mr. Dearing, Mr. Culbertson, Capt. McVay and Ernest Lester Jones. It also confirmed the reappointment of Elmer D. Hall to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

New Appointment Power for R. R. Police

ALBANY, March 11.—The State Superintendent of Police, instead of the Governor, may appoint railroad policemen under the Gage bill, which was signed by Gov. Miller to-day. Appointments are to be made only on application of a steam railway company, and the person who is not an American citizen can be named.

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## HOLD 3 FOR TRIAL IN PLOT TO SELL LIQUOR ILLEGALLY

Newark Bonded Warehouse  
Owner and Others Deny  
Guilt in Whiskey Removal.

TRENTON, March 11.—Edward J. La Broque, bonded warehouse proprietor of Newark, Oscar Friedericks Jr., and John Liebold, also of Newark, pleaded not guilty in Federal Court to-day to indictments charging conspiracy to sell liquor illegally. They were prisoners in the alleged conspiracy by which \$5,000,000 worth of whiskey was fraudulently removed from bonded warehouses.

The indictment against La Broque contained three counts, those of the others one count only. La Broque was held in \$20,000, and Friedericks and Liebold in \$10,000 bail each for trial.

The first charge against La Broque was that last August he conspired with Friedericks and Liebold for the removal and sale of nine barrels of whiskey from a Newark warehouse at No. 609 Ogden Street, Newark.

The other charges dealt with alleged withdrawals of 400 gallons of whiskey on Sept. 12, and forty barrels on Dec. 29, the latter from the warehouse at No. 106 Front Street, Newark. Other men were named with La Broque in these two charges. It was alleged that arrangements were made with a man who was to receive 20 cents on every gallon for which he found a purchaser, and that much of the liquor was sold at Newark.

The withdrawals were made on false permits, it is charged, naming "August Bauer" of New York as the conspirator.

Counsel for La Broque said that the alleged shortage of 167,000 gallons of whiskey said to have been shown by a Federal inventory of stocks at the warehouse represented all the shortage from any cause, including evaporation.

The United States Government may be a heavy loser as a result of this alleged gigantic swindle. Whiskey is placed in a bonded warehouse by an owner without the payment of tax until it is released, and consequently the Government will be liable for the missing whiskey, as well as losing the revenue that would have been derived upon its release from bond.

### GIRLS QUIT HOME, LIVE IN HAY LOFT

Two Brooklyn Lassies Abandon  
Plan to Become Actresses and  
Set Up House.

Margaret Lyon, fourteen, of No. 793 Evergreen Avenue, and her cousin, Gladys Genson, fifteen, of No. 641 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, left their homes Monday with their savings, determined to become actresses.

Last night a friend of the Lyon family saw Margaret in Broadway, Brooklyn, and detained her until the arrival of Detective O'Connor who said Margaret told him she and Gladys had been "camping out" in the hay loft of a barn in Saratoga Avenue. No one had offered to molest them, the girl said. The detective said he found Gladys in the hay-loft boudoir.

### CHILD KILLED BY TRUCK.

Run Down While Crossing Brooklyn Street Near Her Home.

Julia Tarnowski, five, of No. 31 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing that avenue between North Tenth and North Eleventh streets, Brooklyn, to-day was struck and killed by a truck belonging to the Franklin Trucking Company.

The driver, Joseph Schields, of No. 353 44th Street, Brooklyn, rushed the child into the Williamsburg Hospital. She was declared dead when examined there. Schields was locked up. He said the child stepped off the curb directly in the path of his machine.

## KISS FOR "GEORGE" FROM MRS. STOKES IS ADDED IN SUIT

(Continued From First Page.)

A. I saw them walk toward the rear of the house together and then I heard the sliding door of Mrs. Stokes's room close.

The witness then said he left the house, remained in the garage for about an hour and then saw Mr. Schroeder leave the house, get into his car and go away.

SURE HE HEARD THAT SLIDING DOOR.

Q. You are sure you heard Mrs. Stokes's door close? A. Yes. It was the only sliding door in the house and I knew the sound of it.

Mr. Wellman asked the witness about a "conference" he had attended in the dining room of the Long Branch house, Mrs. Stokes and her mother, Mrs. Miller, being present.

Q. What was this conference about? A. Mrs. Miller asked me why it was that Mr. Stokes kept all his money tied up in corporations. I did not answer and Mrs. Stokes said, "You needn't ask Mosby anything about Mr. Stokes, because he'll tell."

Q. Did you ever know of any telephone calls by Mr. Schroeder? A. Yes. Mr. Schroeder called practically every day. I used to answer the telephone and then call Mrs. Stokes.

Q. What did you hear Mrs. Stokes call Mr. Schroeder? A. George. Q. Did Mr. Schroeder frequently visit Mrs. Stokes? A. Yes. He remained about an hour and a half or two hours on each call.

Mosby said that he was dismissed from Mr. Stokes's employ in 1913. "I might have been working there now if it hadn't been that I was unsatisfactory to Mrs. Stokes," he went on.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Littleton for Mrs. Stokes, Mosby said he went to see Mr. Stokes in 1915 at the Hamilton Hotel when his former master was lying ill.

Q. Did Mr. Stokes tell you that he was getting a divorce? A. Yes, and I offered him my services.

Q. Did he accept them? A. He asked me to tell him what I knew.

Q. And this was the first time you told him about Schroeder and Mrs. Stokes at Long Branch? A. Yes.

Q. How long were you there? A. About two hours. I was resting.

Q. Anybody come there? A. Yes, Mr. Gleason, Mr. Stokes's attorney.

Q. Oh, you were waiting for Mr.

## REVOLT IN RUSSIA DECLARED TO BE RISING OF PEOPLE

Entirely Non-Political, It Is  
Said—Movement Is Spread-  
ing Rapidly.

LONDON, March 11 (Associated Press).—The leaders of the revolutionary movement now developing in Russia are entirely unknown in Russian political circles, which indicates that the movement is non-political and one of the broad masses of the Russian people themselves, according to Amelye Baikaloff, President of a group of Russian Social Democrats in London.

M. Baikaloff to-day communicated to British labor leaders important private information which has filtered in to Russian political and commercial circles in London from what he characterized as "most reliable" sources of information in Russia.

"Statements of the Soviet Government that the movement is directed by a white counter-revolution and the Entente are entirely false," declared M. Baikaloff in his communication to the labor leaders. "The revolution is being carried on by workers, soldiers, sailors and peasants. The Socialist parties are not even directly responsible. The movement is concentrated in Petrograd, but already is spreading through the country."

"We have reliable information that the garrisons of Pskov and Smolensk have revolted. That in Tula, Serpukhoff and Kolomoia (respectively 100 miles south, 57 miles south and 63 miles southeast of Moscow). The workers have expelled the commissaries and proclaimed a general strike and that the peasants of the Ukraine, western Siberia and the Ural are in open revolt."

"Moscow, where the most reliable Soviet troops are concentrated, now is quiet, but only by military force on the authorities prevent the Moscow workers from joining the revolutionaries."

Reports from Reval to-day state that the Russian emigrants are forming a government there, to include representatives of all the anti-Bolshevik parties, which soon will enter Russia.

on an invalid's chair. In giving his testimony he was permitted to sit within the Judge's inclosure without having to climb to the elevation of the witness stand. His testimony was a corroboration of what Mosby had stated.

Q. How close did you go to the door? A. About as far as from here to the middle of that gram plot looking out of the window toward the City Hall.

Q. Mr. Littleton and his legal opponents squinted out of the window and decided the distance to be about forty yards.

Francis H. Beard, who was chauffeur to the Stokes family in 1911, was next called. It was he who accompanied Mosby, the butler-valet, when the inspection of Mrs. Stokes's bedroom door was made the day before George Schroeder visited her at Long Branch. Both Beard and Mosby testified that they found the door shut.

Beard is a paralytic, scarcely able to walk. He was carried into court

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